

AGRICULTURAL.

The venerable philosopher of the Tribune is not much of a farmer, but is a clear-headed and far-seeing common sense thinker, as the following maxims from one of his addresses show:

1. Only good farming pays. He who sows or plants, without reasonable assurance of good crops annually, might better earn wages of some capable neighbor than work for so poor a paymaster as he is certain to prove himself.

2. The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops. Any one may reap a ample harvest from a fertile virgin soil; the good farmer alone grows good crops at first, and better ever afterward.

3. It is far easier to maintain the productive capacity of a farm than to restore it. To exhaust its fertility, and then attempt its restoration by buying costly commercial fertilizers, is wasteful and irrational.

4. The good farmer sells mainly such products as are least expensive. Necessity may constrain him, for the first year or two, to sell grain, or even hay; but to will soon send off his surplus mainly in the form of cotton, or wool, or meat, or butter and cheese, or something else that returns to the soil nearly all that is taken from it. A bank account daily drawn upon, while nothing is deposited in his credit, must soon respond. "No funds," so with a farm similarly treated.

5. Rotation is at least negative fertilization. It may not positively enrich a farm; it will at least retard or postpone its impoverishment. He who grows wheat after wheat, corn after corn, for twenty years, will need to emigrate before that term is fulfilled. The same farm cannot support (nor endure) him longer than that. All of our wheat-growing sections of fifty years ago are wheat-growing no longer; while England grows larger crops thereof on the very fields that fed the armies of Saxon, Harold and William the Conqueror. Rotation has preserved these, as the lack of it ruined those.

6. Wisdom is never dear, provided the article be genuine. I have known farmers who toiled constantly from daybreak till dark yet, died poor, because, through ignorance, they wrought to disadvantage. If every farmer would devote two hours of each day to reading and reflection, there would be fewer failures in farming than there are.

7. The best investment a farmer can make for his children is that which surrounds their youth with the rational delights of a beautiful home. The dwelling may be small and rude, yet a few flowers will embellish, as choice fruit trees will enrich and gladden it, while grass and shade are within the reach of the humblest. Hardly any labor done on a farm is so profitable as that which makes the wife and children fond and proud of their home.

8. A good practical education, including a good trade, is a better outfit for a youth than a grand estate with the drawback of an empty mind. Many parents have loved and pinched to leave their children rich when half the sum thus lavished would have profited them far more had it been devoted to the cultivation of their minds, the enlargement of their capacity to think, observe and work. The one structure that no neighborhood can afford to do without is the school house.

9. A small library of well selected books in his home has saved many a youth from wandering into the baneful ways of the Prodigal Son. Where paternal strictness and severity would have bred nothing but dislike and a fixed resolve to abscond at the first opportunity, good books and pleasant surroundings have weaned many a youth from the first wild impulse to go to sea or cross the continent, made him a docile, contented, obedient, happylinger by the parental fire-side. In a family, however rich or poor, no other good is so precious as thoughtful, watchful love.

10. Most men are born poor, but no man who has average capacities and tolerable luck need remain so. And the farmer's calling, though proffering no sudden leaps, no ready short cuts to opulence, is the surest of all ways from poverty and want to comfort and independence. Other men must climb; the temperate, frugal, diligent, provident farmer may grow into competence and every external accessory to happiness. Each year of his devotion to his homestead may find it more valuable, more attractive, than the last, and leave it better still.

Hog Cholera.
A. C. F. Rockford, Ill.—There are many remedies for the cholera, and several have been published in the illustrated Journal of Agriculture. As a preventive to this disease, we note that several extensive hog growers in Henry County, Illinois, say that feeding steamed feed is a perfect protection against this disease, and that no one there this season who steamed feed has lost a hog by the cholera. We would advise you to try the experiment—it will certainly do you no harm.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

ANTIDOTE TO ORION.—In a recent case of accidental poisoning by an overdose of morphia, the administration of 18 drops of Norwood's tincture of green hellebore was followed by a complete cure. The narcotic had obtained such mastery over the unfortunate patient that the pupils of the eyes had contracted, and the jaws had to be forced open to give the medicine, which was mixed with two ounces of brandy. All appearance of poisonous effects had vanished within an hour.

Corn Planting and Growing.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Union offers a few words on the subject of corn planting and growing, and as the time is at hand for farmers to lay out their plans for the forthcoming corn crop, we transfer his ideas to our columns. He says:

In raising corn the crop should be put in the ground not only for his own profit, but also with a view to future crops that the farmer may desire to raise afterward. I would recommend to lay off the ground for planting at least four feet and a half the north or south way, so that the sun may have a fair chance, which is the best meliorator that can possibly be found, when the conditions are right for its congenial influence. The east and west way I would lay out about two and a half or three feet, and let remain in the hill two stalks only. I would recommend that planting should be done earlier in the season, by about eight or ten days, than the majority of farmers are in the habit of doing in this vicinity. I have noticed that as a general thing early planting has produced the best results by far.

Before planting be sure that your seed is good, for if it is not, you will be likely not only to lose your crop, but your ground will be neglected and your future crop will be affected by the neglect.

It is a certain fact that working land and exposing it to the elements produces what I call a chemical action, which is beneficial to its producing qualities, and every time it is stirred produces a new action. I don't believe it will have so good an effect to stir it too often, neither must it be too long after it has been stirred. As a general rule it should be gone through with just the day before the weeds make their appearance at the surface. I have often heard farmers say: "My corn is perfectly clean; it is not necessary to go through it." Ah! I understand, not necessary in order to kill the weeds, but should there not be a weed grow through the whole season, you would not go through it at all, I suppose. Not so, however. Go through it just as often, not necessarily to work deep, but the shallower the better, if it is clean. Plow deep and work shallow and often, is the rule. Should recommend that the rows be marked very plain, so that they can be gone through with by the time the corn is fairly out of the ground; then the weeds will be out of the way for the season. Don't neglect this last suggestion. Observe the foregoing, and my word for it, if any one in the neighborhood has good corn, you will be the man, and your land will be improved also.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.
We copy the following suggestions about sheep from a circular issued by Mr. F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company. The company have already ten thousand sheep scattered among the farmers who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head:

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with straw. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or water.

2. Take up lamb bucks early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1st following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin grazing with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her milk.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep by any means, in the spring.

8. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

11. Separate all weak or thin or sick from the strong, in the fall, and give them a special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound; and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.

15. Cut tag-larks in early spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoof, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the felt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least some good work to refer to. This will be money in your pocket.

Preserving Eggs.
Kohler, of Germany, who owns an extensive poultry-raising establishment, and who, every winter, preserves thousands of eggs without ever losing one, has recently published an account of his method of proceeding, and has given the following rules for securing favorable results:

1. The nest must be placed in a cool place.

2. The fowls that show a tendency to set must be removed at once, and placed in separate inclosures until this propensity has left them.

3. If many hens be confined in

USEFUL INFORMATION.

TO PRESERVE POSTS FROM ROT.—Steep the end to be set in the ground in a solution of blue vitriol, one pound of vitriol to forty of water. This is said to render the post almost indestructible by rot.

COATING SHEET IRON WITH ZINC.—The most recent method is by passing the sheets of iron through molten zinc, again through the same flux, then through smoothing rolls, and finally impinging thereon a current of cold air as it rises from the bath.

TO DESTROY STUMPS.—Bore with a two-inch augur to the heart or centre. Fill the cavity thus made with sulphuric acid or with crude petroleum. In the first case the acid destroys it in a few months. In the latter, when the stump becomes saturated with the oil, it is fired and will burn to the roots. More than one hole in the stump, and filled with petroleum, will hasten the time and secure a certain result.

BLACKING.—The lustrous qualities of blacking are frequently derived from ingredients which are most deleterious and destructive to leather. Herr Artus publishes a new formula, and claims several advantages for it to which we may add its cheapness and accessibility: Three or four pounds vegetable black, 11 pounds ivory black, 5 pounds molasses, and five pounds glycerin, mixed thoroughly together.

Six ounces gutta serena, cut in small pieces, are then melted, and when laid, 20 ounces olive oil are added, and subsequently, 2 ounces stearine. The second mixture, while quite hot, is stirred into the first; and then a further addition of 10 ounces gum Senegal, dissolved in about 3 quarts water is added. The compound is the stock; for use, it should be diluted with about three times its quantity of warm water.

MEASURING HEAT.—An instrument has been invented in Germany which will measure with perfect accuracy the heat of the hottest furnace. It is based on the principle that the resistance of pure metals to the electric current increases with the temperature in a very simple ratio. A platinum wire of known resistance is coiled around a cylinder of fine clay, and covered with a tube of the same material. The tube is connected with a Daniel's battery of two cells and with a resistance measure, and placed in the furnace whose temperature is to be ascertained. It is then necessary to read off the indications of temperature of the graduated resistance measure. The utility of such an instrument is obvious.

PROTECTING ROOFS FROM FIRE.—The Fireman's Journal, which ought to be good authority on such matters, says: A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand or woodashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewash, is said to render shingles fifty-old against taking fire from falling cinders in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Shingles are generally more or less warped, rough and cracked. The application of wash, by wetting the upper surface, restored them to their original or first form, thereby closing the spaces between the shingles; and then lime and sand, by filling up the cracks, prevents its warping.

HOW TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—It is worth while to know how to stop bleeding from the nose when it becomes excessive. If the finger is pressed firmly upon the little artery which supplies the blood to the side of the face affected the result is accomplished. Two small arteries, branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jaw-bone, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it, and the bleeding will cease. Continue the pressure five minutes. Until the ruptured vessel in the nose has time to contract.

All the Year Round.
And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water. The great Vegetable Antidote to these invisible enemies of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no time of the year is a regulating and corrective medicine more needed than to ward off the virus of disease, and that Hostetter's Bitters, which combines the powers of a gentle laxative, a purgative, a tonic, and a stimulant, is the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as a preventive medicine or a remedy. A change of season approaches with a host of ailments, and a more or less of trouble to persons of weak, nervous organization. Brace up at once with the leading Tonic of the age. Purge from the blood all morbid matter, strengthen the nerves, and regulate and purify the secretions with the Vegetable Bitters, which combines the powers of the most medicinal roots, herbs and barks, with the most wholesome of all diffusive stimulants.

Game Hens and Ducks.
A writer in the Canadian Poultry Chronicle gives the following as his experience with the laying qualities of game hens and ducks:

There are few fowls more prolific than game, and where there is a good wide range of any kind, no fowls will prove more profitable, the black-breasted red variety being the best. They eat little in proportion to larger fowls, and are very good layers; but they cannot be kept in close confinement on account of their fighting propensities. No fancier that can find a suitable place in his poultry-yard should have a few ducks. Their appetite is such that almost any kind of food will supply them; they pick up the waste food left by other fowls and grow fat on it. In the barn-yard, in gardens, and in pasture lands they are alike useful and beneficial. There are three kinds which now stand high among breeders, namely: The Aylesbury, which is pure white; the Rouen, which in color resembles the wild Mallard; and the Cayuga, which are pure black, except occasional white spots on the breast.

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Americans should remember that Vienna is to have a world's fair in 1873. At the Paris exhibition of 1867 nearly everything sent from this country took a prize, and there is no reason why the same thing should not be repeated at Vienna in 1873. The exhibition will undoubtedly be the largest that has ever yet been seen. The park set apart for the exhibition contains four times as many square yards as has ever been similarly occupied, and the principal building alone will have a length of 6,650 feet. The committee having the matter in charge wish to have a full display of the raw materials and manufactured articles of each nation, with statistical information in reference to the amount produced and the trade therein.

Special efforts will be made to have the art collections as complete as possible, and it is proposed to have a loan collection from all the German museums, similar to the celebrated one at Kassel. Another specialty will be a collection of articles used by different nations in their domestic affairs, kitchen utensils, furniture, dress, ornaments, objects, in fact, everything used about a house. As the Austrian nation has never had an exhibition of this character, they will undoubtedly work hard to make it a success. The opportunity ought not to be neglected by the manufacturers of this country.—*N. Y. Post.*

Narrow Gauge Railroads.
[From the Philadelphia Age.]
Much has been said lately about the practicability of narrow gauge railroads. The first road of this description opened in this country for passenger travel and freight is the "Denver and Rio Grande," running between Denver and Colorado City, a distance of 76 miles. It is declared a complete success. It has a three foot track, the rails weighing only 30 pounds to the yard, and the maximum curvature six degrees to the 100 feet, the maximum grade being 75 feet to the mile. The passenger engines weigh twelve tons, and cost only \$7,500, and the freight engines fifteen tons, costing \$8,500. The cost per mile of building, as equipped, is \$14,500, which, on account of high transportation, charges on material from the east, is greater than the cost of a similar road would be in this part of the country. The estimated cash cost of such a line here is from \$800 \$10,000 per mile. An excursion was made over the road on the completion, between the points mentioned, and the riding was easy and comfortable, at fifteen to thirty miles an hour. The cars are necessarily smaller than those used on ordinary tracks, being thirty-five feet long and seven feet in outside width; having double seats on one side, and single seats on the other, and accommodating 34 passengers. Sleeping cars and all contrivances of travel can be provided on such roads.

If it should prove true that this road is a complete success, it will be of the utmost importance to the people of this country. In regions where the country is broken, and where capital is scarce, such roads may be constructed where it would be impossible to procure the means for a broad gauge.

In our country there are over 60,000 miners—one to every 600 people. In Japan and China there is one to every 4,000,000. Would it be best to divert our half million of money and few scores of missionaries from the foreign to the home field? "The semi-infidel masses in our nation," says one just setting out for one of the fields referred to, "need to be convinced that Christians are in earnest and believe what they preach. Missions and mission work have just this effect."

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TWO GREAT REMEDIES.

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ALLER'S LUNG BALM.—It is seldom we have recommended to the public any patent medicine, and only so in this instance to give "justice where it belongs." "Allen's Lung Balm" is a splendid medicine. We say so because we are convinced of its efficacy from our own experience, and that of one of the best physicians in the South. We are personally acquainted with Colonel Allen—the inventor of the balm of J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and know him to be incapable of imposing any fraud upon the afflicted. To those troubled with coughs, colds, and consumption, we recommend "Allen's Lung Balm." For sale by druggists generally.

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